

Kentucky Gazette.

GOVERNOR RITNER'S PROCLAMATION. PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
BY JOSEPH RITNER,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.
A PROCLAMATION.

The period has arrived when the serious misfortunes produced by the injurious interference of the National Government with the Currency of the Country is about to terminate. Congress having risen without sanctioning the attempt to give to the Federal Executive the entire control of the National wealth, and of the whole amount of specie in the country, and the consequent power to affect and wield to its own purpose, all the capital and credit of the Union; and having also imposed certain salutary restrictions on so much of this power as had been already arrogated, it is incumbent on the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to put forth her strength, to quicken her dormant energies, and to take that stand in the trade and commerce of the Union which her unbounded resources, her vast natural and artificial facilities for their development, and the solid and energetic character of her citizens demand: to deprive her of which stand, all the measures of the National Government have recently tended.

For the production of this most desirable result, the measure first requisite is, that an end be put to certain open infractions of the spirit of the laws, which have been forced upon us by the overbearing necessities of the times; and to restore credit and the currency to the firm basis on which they stood before their late derangement was unnecessarily brought on the people.

I, therefore, by virtue of that enjoyment of the Constitution which requires the Governor of this State to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and for the purposes aforesaid, do hereby require all the Banks in the Commonwealth, on or before the thirteenth day of August next ensuing the date hereof, to resume and continue the redemption of their respective notes, bills and other obligations, in gold and silver coin according to the true intent and meaning of their charters. And, for the purpose of aiding those institutions in the accomplishment of the laudable object, I deem it proper to state, from the information I have obtained, that their solvency and general condition is such as to entitle them to the confidence of all who hold their notes, their amount of specie on hand being largely increased, and of notes in circulation much diminished, since the suspension of specie payments in May, 1837.

While it is thus cheerfully announced that the means of the Banks are ample, and that their conduct has been, throughout the late trying crisis, generally such as to sustain our already high character for punctuality, honesty and solvency, maintain and even increase our trade, keep up the value of property, and prevent the state from becoming the theatre of panic or distress, yet I shall feel bound, in duty to the public, to take all the means in my power to compel a return to that agency and responsibility to their creditors, for which they were created. If, however, a return be promptly and faithfully made to the laws and to the public from which they have been compelled to depart, the occurrences of the past year will only be recorded in our history as another instance of the perfect adaptation of republican institutions to the demands of every crisis, and will show that common and overruling necessity being bowed to by general consent becomes for the time the law of the land.

But to justify such rule of necessity, and to prevent future evil from its unnecessary recurrence or unjust continuance, it is indispensably requisite that the instant the pressure of circumstances which produced it ceases, the empire of the express and ordinary law of the land should be restored. Accordingly, if on the other hand a return to general and real redemption in specie, and a withdrawal of all illegal paper money, from circulation do not now take place, when all admit that it may, with safety and public benefit, I shall hold it my duty, forthwith, to take all the measures to compel it, which the Constitution and laws have placed in my power; and at the opening of the next session of the Legislature, to recommend the passage of such laws as may more effectually guard the future from the evils of the past.

And further for the purposes and virtue of the enjoyment aforesaid, I do also hereby require all persons or bodies corporate, who may have violated the laws of this State, by the emission and circulation of notes of any denomination under that of five dollars, commonly called "shin-plasters," to take instant measures for the full and honest redemption of the same, in gold and silver coin, or such other ample equivalent as shall be satisfactory to the holders thereof, under pain of the penalties, if this notice be not complied with in a reasonable time it will be the duty of all good citizens to enforce.

Should this requirement be fully and promptly complied with, the Commonwealth will be restored to that sound currency which she possessed before the suspension, viz: One composed of gold and silver for all sums under, and of notes instantly convertible into specie for all sums of and over five dollars. The result of the attempt to improve the cur-

rency will then obviously be, that the only paper issues in circulation and not convertible into specie at the place whence issued, will be those of the National Government.

In communicating thus publicly with my fellow citizens on this most important and interesting matter, I would respectfully and earnestly say to all, be firm and cool in the emergency. Trust in the laws, have confidence in the institution, and sustain the high credit and character of your glorious Commonwealth. You have borne yourselves through the crisis nobly and honorably: You have come almost uninjured out of the trial. Make one more calm and steady effort and all will be well. The forbearance and determination heretofore exhibited have been such as to reflect credit upon the State while it has strengthened the hands and cheered the hearts of your public agents in the performance of duties of no ordinary difficulty.

Contrasting, as is naturally done, the feelings and hopes connected with this attempt to aid the resumption, with those which animated me when I addressed my fellow citizens on the subject of the suspension of specie payments, I cannot but rejoice at the differences. We were then entering upon a new and untried course of action whose happy termination was only matter of hope. We are now at the conclusion of our doubts and fears, and with the blessing of Providence on the exertion of our own moderation and industry, about to return to our usual confidence and prosperity.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this tenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-third.

By the Governor:
THO. H. BURROWS.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS.

We understand that on Monday last six companies of Col. Yoakum's Regiment of Volunteers were on their march from their post in the Cherokee country to the agency at Calhoun to be discharged, and are probably en route, on their way home.

The remaining four companies under Lieut. Col. Hunter are also doubtless discharged before this.

The Georgians, N. Carolinians and Alabamians have likewise been discharged—leaving for the service in the Cherokee country, the fourth regiment U. S. Artillery, and one (the 4th) Regt. of U. S. Infantry. This force is deemed amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Government.

From the Jefferson County Whig—extra.
SACKETT'S HARBOR, July 12,
1 o'clock, p. m.

About 10 o'clock this morning, the steamer Telegraph, in the service of the United States, arrived from a cruise among the Thousand Islands, and brought with her two prisoners of Johnson's gang of desperadoes, and Johnson's famous twelve-oared boat, so much extolled for its swiftness.

On the morning of the 11th, (yesterday), Capt. Gwynn, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, commanding the Telegraph, obtained information of the haunt of Johnson, and with the British party, made arrangements for surprising and capturing the gang, but owing to the difficulty of approaching the house, on account of the roughness of the country and the density of the woods and thickets, the parties did not approach the house simultaneously, as was intended, the British party getting to the ground a little sooner than the other, and approaching on the same side. The whole of Johnson's gang, with the exception of two men, made their escape. The two men taken were asleep. There was found in the house, belonging to John Farrow, on Grindstone Island, a quantity of arms—pistols, rifles and muskets. The names of the prisoners taken are Riley Toucy and Jonathan Turncliffe.

Those who made their escape, were William Johnson, John Farrow, Robert Smith, William Robbins, John Van Clute, and Allen Early. They were fired on, but with what effect is not known. After a thorough search, by the whole party, consisting of 80 men, they were not enabled to discern what had become of the fugitives.

The two prisoners, under the charge of Deputy Sheriff McCulloch, are now in this place, and will be turned over to the proper authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

The boat of Johnson is 28 feet long and 4 feet wide, clinker built, painted black at the bottom, white above, with a yellow streak about six inches wide, just under the gunwale, ornamented with a stripe above and below. The inside of the boat is red. She has one set of sweeps, and one set of short oars, so as to row either single or double handed. This boat is so light that two men can carry her with ease, and she is capable of transporting twenty men, with their arms. An American flag, which no doubt was intended to be used when passing British vessels, as a deception.

The Telegraph returns to the vicinity of the Thousand Islands to-morrow morning.

FATAL DUEL.—It is stated in the Brandon, Miss. Republican of the 4th instant, that, Messrs. Drane and Jenkins, citizens of Madison county, Miss., gentlemen of high respectability, fought a duel a few days previously with double-barrelled shot-guns, and that both were killed.—1b.

From the Georgetown Whig Banner.

Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.—In your last number I find an article signed "Amicus," in which much complaint is made, because of the warfare that is going on between Lexington and Louisville, on account of the Medical Schools of those Cities. It must be confessed it is somewhat active, and is occasionally mixed up with a degree of asperity unbefitting the combatants. But while this much may be laid to the charge of the friends of both institutions, it is evident those of Transylvania have had much reason to be vexed at the course of conduct of those of the Louisville Medical Institute.

I have paid considerable attention to the controversy, and could prove, were a direct appeal to facts, made that the Louisville Journal and its correspondents have, in every instance, been the aggressors. Often these attacks were unnoticed until frequently repeated, and then, when they provoked a response, it has been generally manly, dignified and decided, though sufficiently courteous and respectful; while the articles which they purported to answer, have been invariably ill-natured and vindictive, in the extreme, betraying in every line the pangs of disappointed hope, and the bitter anguish of baffled ambition.

From the moment an attempt was made to establish a Medical School at Louisville, articles in rapid succession have appeared in the Louisville Journal, of which Dr. Caldwell is the putative author, assailing in rancorous terms some one or other of the Professors of Transylvania. With a deluge of abuse he attempted to overwhelm Professors Dudley and Richardson: With envy and malice he attacked Professor Cross: With defamation and falsehood he pounced on Professor Mitchell: With a fiend-like and deliberate malignity denounced the late amiable Professor Eberle—And now he is expending his fury on Prof. Smith, of Baltimore, the new appointee. If such a course of unrelenting persecution has occasionally provoked the friends of Transylvania to say hard things of Dr. Caldwell, it should not occasion surprise, but should rather excite amazement, that under such repeated aggressions, they have been enabled to preserve so much equanimity. If, in any respect they have erred, it is in having exercised towards the Louisville Faculty so much forbearance. This generally is a virtue, but in the instance under consideration, it has become rather a vice; for it certainly is not acting in good faith for those who are her guardians and protectors, to permit a venerable and venerated State Institution to be exposed to the venomous shafts of slander and malice, without some attempt being made in its defence.

We are pleased to see the Medical Faculty of Transylvania is now completely organized, and the friends of that celebrated School cannot but be proud that the services of Dr. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, have been secured. From all that we can learn, he is a fine scholar, an able writer, an experienced physician, and an exceedingly powerful and eloquent lecturer. With his talents and those of his former teachers, the friends of Transylvania have no reasons to despair, but on the contrary they may confidently look forward to the proudest and most enviable success. With such a Faculty as it now possesses, the Medical Department of Transylvania may look down with scorn and contempt on the puny opposition of Louisville.

CANDOR.
Beacon's Field, 17th July, 1838.

Commodore David Porter, the United States charge d'affaires at the Turkish Court, and his two sons, arrived at Boston on Tuesday in the brig Niger, from Constantinople.—The Age.

A writer in the Knickerbocker speaks of the Mississippi Valley as one that has no parallel on the earth. Its length may be estimated at not less than two thousand five hundred miles, and its mean breadth at from twelve to fifteen hundred. He adduces many facts to prove, that it was once covered by an immense ocean, and that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued volcanic convulsions. He describes this Valley as not only the most delightful, the richest, and the fairest portion of the earth, but capable of sustaining a population of a hundred millions.—Rich. Whig.

FORGERY.—Mr. Van Rennsaler, a wealthy citizen of Canton, Ohio, formerly Postmaster of that place, has been arrested upon a charge of having been accessory to the commission of an extensive forgery, on the Bank of Massillon in 1835, to the amount of about \$7000. A man named Anderson was taken up at the time, and tried for the offence, but was released on a point of law. He was, however, recently re-taken, when he made a full confession, in which he implicated Van Rennsaler. The accused was held to bail in the sum of \$15,000, not being able to procure which, he was committed to jail to await his trial.

Louisville City Gaz.

TEXAS.—The New-York Star of the 14th says, that it has learned from an undoubted source, that the French Cabinet will shortly conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with this young Republic. It adds, "Gen. Henderson had been in Paris two or three weeks only, when he had nearly completed this arrangement with the Government. The whole Cabinet vied with each other in paying Gen. H. the most grateful attention, and he, in his turn, repaid their hospitalities, it seems that our high-minded representative, Gov. Cass, had declined to introduce

Gen. H. formally as the Minister of Texas; but Lord Granville, the English Ambassador, nothing daunted, and, doubtless, with the authority of the English Ministry, had offered his services to forward an interview, and actually did introduce Gen. Henderson to Count Mole and the other members of the Ministry.

The St. Louis Commercial Bulletin of the 17th says, that it had received information from the Indian country, stating that the ravages of the small pox among the Indians had nearly ceased. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand Indians have fallen victims to this desolating scourge.—1b.

Hon. Elisha Whittelsey, member of Congress from Ohio, has resigned his seat in the House—his own affairs requiring his attention.—1b.

STOP HIM.—The Nashville Whig says: "Mr. T. M. Wadsworth, merchant of N. Orleans, advertises a reward of \$2000 for the apprehension of his clerk, Capt. James Lothrop, who absconded last week with 7 or \$8000 of his employer's funds. Lothrop is described as a man about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, modest and unassuming in his deportment, black hair, and of genteel appearance—wore generally cottonade pantaloons and black frock coat. He has been missing from this city since the 4th of July, and is supposed to have gone to the North by the river or the lake."

From the New Orleans Bee, July 6.

MEXICO.—The Mexican papers to the 8th June, received by us, contain, as usual, a large infusion of coarse diatribes against the French minister, whose departure for France, we announced on the 12th of June. The passports of the Consul, at Vera Cruz, had been abruptly sent to him, with orders to quit the country, for having, it is said, greatly offended the Mexican authorities. It would, perhaps, be justice to say, for having defended his Government against the ignoble attacks of the Mexican press. However this may be, the expulsion of M. Goux, without previous explanation, can only be considered in the light of a new insult to a nation which only exacts what is right, and only claims satisfaction for past injuries.

The Mexican papers laud the concession of the President of the United States to the skies, for having consented to submit to the arbitration of a third power, the differences between the two countries, and profit by this circumstance to draw insulting comparisons between this country and France. But they entirely forget that the President, by admitting the arbitration, signifies positively that he cannot suspend the action upon the decree of Congress until after a definitive arrangement, whence it results that with regard to the United States, affairs continue in precisely the same state.

Different statements are given in the journals of the capital, concerning the insurrection at Sinloa, at the head of which is Urrea, who assumed the title of PROTECTOR; the revolt at St. Louis de Potosi seems to have been of greater importance than was anticipated, and at Aguas Calientes a pronouncement appeared to have excited the more alarm, as the rebels were marching towards Zacatas, where they hoped to stir up the populace, who were already disposed to take part with them.

From these demonstrations, we conclude that but little tranquility prevails in the country; but that at the same time nothing very decisive has yet occurred.

If, however, the news from Yucatan, which came to us by the north, be confirmed, and if the Government troops have been compelled to abandon Menda, we may with justice infer the ultimate triumph of the Federal party. The report which had gone forth, that Santa Ana had been appointed to the Government of Vera Cruz, was without foundation. General Racion still commands at that port, and unless President Bustamante has abandoned all prudence, he will not recall to political eminence a man like Santa Ana, whose perfidy and faithlessness have injured this country as much as Bustamante himself. From time alone can any improvements in the civil and military polity of Mexico be expected. The departure of Baron Deffaudis evinces a determination to prolong the blockade. The large number of vessels at the Isle of Sacrifices; proves that the severity of the blockade is increasing, but we do not anticipate a speedy bombardment. It is the ultima ratio, and will only be employed when all other means have proven unavailing.

From the New York Evening Post.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The London packet Westminster, Capt. Moore, has arrived, bringing London papers to the 9th of June. The cotton market has undergone no change. Money is abundant in the market. An address has been presented to the Queen from the Catholic Bishops and Clergy of Montreal and Quebec, congratulating her Majesty on her accession to the throne, and on the restoration of peace in the Canadas. The address was accompanied by a petition against the Union of the two provinces.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th of June, Lord Brougham censured the pro-claiming of martial law in Upper Canada, observing that such an act in time of peace in England would be illegal, and that he presumed in Canada it would be the same. He asked by whose authority a proclamation had been made, because, without an act of Parliament, a bill of indemnity would be required.

Lord Glenelg said it was upon the au-

thority of the Governor; and Lord Gosford said it was made in his time; it only extended to a small part of Montreal.

Lord Brougham said he was glad to hear it; but added that in a short time—probably in a few days he would again direct the attention of their Lordships to the subject.

The Atlantic Steam Navigation Company propose to own six steamships, one of which will depart every fortnight from New York and one from England. The capital is to be five hundred thousand pounds sterling, and they talk of dividing 20 per cent profit.

The Antwerp Journal du Commerce states that the King of Holland will be openly supported in the affairs of Luxembourg by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. It is likewise stated by the same paper that Gen. Dommoulin had arrested the Burgomaster of Hollerich, a village in Luxembourg, where it was proposed to raise the Belgian flag; and if it were actually raised, then the General had notified his intention of bombarding the village.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 8.

A fair portion of business was transacted at this day's market, and our quotations steadily maintained. The entire sales consist of 4000 bags. There was plenty of middling sorts of Cotton offering, but fine descriptions were more scarce.

Remedy for Cramp or Cholera.—The white of an egg frothed, a table spoonful of brandy to a wine glass of hot water, mixed and grated plentifully with nutmeg. It is infallible.

PENSACOLA, June 30.

The French brig of war Dupont, of 12 guns, arrived here on Tuesday last, from Vera Cruz, and exchanged salutes with the Flag ship of the squadron; after which the brig saluted the city, and her salute was again returned, by the Constellation. We understand the object of her visit, is to procure water and other supplies for the Blockading Squadron on the Mexican coast.

Among the arrivals of strangers here, is that of Mr. H. Stevenson, in the schr. Alexander, from St. Joseph. This is the gentleman who had charge of the Commercial Bank of Apalacheola. The story goes that he left the latter place in a steamer, was pursued, overtaken and carried to St. Joseph, where the matter was investigated, and he was sent to this place for safe keeping, having been ordered to give bail in the sum of 20,000 dollars. On Thursday last, Mr. S. was brought up on a writ of Habeas Corpus, obtained by E. L. Dike, Esq., before his honor Judge Evans, who considering the amount of bail excessive, reduced it to \$2,000. He is now in custody of the marshal here. The money which the accused had embezzled, was taken from him at St. Joseph; a part of it is in specie, and (so the story goes) a whole pillow case of bank bills.

It is little singular, that he should have been sent here at all, as we have no Territorial or County Jail. There is, here, it is true, a city prison; but its use by the Territorial officers have been by courtesy merely.

The foregoing had been put into type, when a new phase was given to the whole matter. Stevenson was placed under a guard at the Florida House where his wife and family were staying. In the course of the evening it seems he was very liberal at the bar, and his guard fell asleep. Need we tell the rest? The prisoner took horse and is now, no doubt, beyond the reach of pursuit.

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The most dastardly and disgraceful insult to the chief magistrate of this nation, ever perpetrated by the lawless combination of bank federalists, took place in Washington on the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill. The same party who in '38 oppressed the democracy, trampled on the rights of freemen, and insulted Mr. Jefferson by playing the rogue's march under his windows, have been engaged in their old tricks to frown down every man who has the honor and happiness of the people at heart. The same feelings have predominated which actuated the "black cockade" gentry to insult members of Congress in the streets of Philadelphia in olden times,—the same insolence has arisen that characterized those who broke the windows of the Secretary of State at the midnight hour; and the same shameful conduct of insulting the Secretary of the Treasury and P. M. General, which took place not long since, has been again exerted to a more formidable pitch than ever. We learn from the Globe, that a gang of insolent desperadoes and lawless dependents of the bankers, and bank federalists themselves, having been provided with transparencies, one with a coffin and lettered "Sub treasury," surrounded with flames, and others inscribed "Glory to the footstep," &c., paraded round the President's house, with their marshals mounted on horseback, armed and equipped with a band of negroes playing the "dead march," pall-bearers, and the illuminated coffin. After this they took up their line of march to the canal, where a druggist performed in mockery a religious funeral service, and the coffin was committed to the canal.

The blood of the patriotic must boil at the indignities offered a respected Chief Magistrate, whom republicans have delighted to honor, who has stood firm amidst the conflicting elements of party strife and the corruptionists of Biddle, amidst those who are converting the capitol of the Union into an arena for gladiators, "money changers," and harlequins.

St. Clairville, O. Gaz.

THE HEAT IN JUNE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, who keeps a regular record of the weather, states, that the past month of June has been the hottest which has been experienced for the last eight years.

The average heat of June, 1830, was 67.
Do. do. 1831, do. 75.
Do. do. 1832, do. 64.
Do. do. 1833, do. 63.
Do. do. 1834, do. 61.
Do. do. 1835, do. 66.
Do. do. 1836, do. 60.
Do. do. 1837, do. 64.
Do. do. 1838, do. 75.

It will be seen by the above, that June 1831 and 1838, were alike in heat, and we state with accuracy, they were the two warmest June months, during the period of thirty one years; and June, 1836, was the coolest month of June for the same period.

The average heat of the month just closed, at sunrise, was 66 a fraction over, and at 3 o'clock, 84. But averaging the heat of every day and night, during the month, it was 75 and a fraction over. The mercury was eight times during the month, at 90, and above at 2 o'clock. It was 934 once, which was the highest, by our mercury. And it was fourteen times between 80 and 90. The lowest it sunk during the month was 55, which was the 20th, at 4 o'clock in the morning. In several of the northern and eastern states, there was frost on that morning.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be almost a total eclipse of the Sun on the 18th of September next, in the United States. It will be the last central eclipse of the Sun, visible in the United States, until that of May 26th, 1854—which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the Sun will be August 17th 1864.

WORTH TRYING.—An experienced writer says, that one bushel of flaxseed ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually cure the bots. If this really be the case, the mixture would be much cheaper food for horses than oats by themselves, for one bushel of flaxseed would not generally cost more than four bushels of oats, a saving of four bushels in every sixteenth. It is worth a trial.

Latest accounts from Mexico state that the French had given the Mexican authorities to understand that if their claims were not met by the 3d of July, they would after that, make an attack on Vera Cruz and Tampico.—Chillicothe Adn.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.—Lord Durham has issued a proclamation, granting a general pardon, with a few specified exceptions, to all persons engaged in the late revolt in Canada.—1b.

BENJAMIN RATHBUN, who has been under arrest at Buffalo, N. Y. for a year or two, charged with committing extensive forgeries, has had his trial, and cleared.—1b.

The \$50,000,000 bank of New-York has been organized by the election of Joseph D. Biers as President and Myndert Van Schaick as Vice-President.—With this bank in full operation, and Biddle's \$35,000,000 bank, there will be no room for a National Institution.

Balt. Rep.

Unusual Mortality.—By the weekly statement, we learn that the deaths in the city, in the course of the past week, amounted to the startling number of two hundred and thirty-one! The diseases most fatal were the following:—Summer complaint, 57; excessive heat, 17; dropsy of the head, 12; apoplexy, 11; dysentery, 10; diarrhoea, 10; debility, 9; convulsion, 9. It is proper to state that there were one hundred and twenty-five children under two years of age, included in the sum total. Of the whole number, seventeen were people of color; sixteen were from the almshouse and two were from the country.—Phil. Sentinel.

Substitute for Locomotive Steam Engines.—A newly invented machine, intended for small rail-roads where a locomotive steamer would be expensive, has lately been tried, with perfect success it is said, on the Southampton railway, in England.—The action is produced by a horse walking at an ordinary pace on a jointed platform attached to the vehicle, by a series of concealed machinery, which is so contrived that his weight and muscular strength are brought to act together, and communicate a multiplying force to the larger or outside wheels of the machine, which powers are capable of being increased or diminished at the will of the conductor, so as to regulate the required speed. On the first application the horse moved at a pace of four miles an hour, and subsequently conveyed the machine, which, with thirteen persons riding in it, weighed altogether four tons, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour.

DR. HOLLAND
HAS REMOVED his residence
to the building known as Mrs.
COYLE'S CORNER. Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store.
Lex., April 5, 1838.—20-144.

DR. S. C. TROTTER,
HAS resumed the practice of
Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chesapeake; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.
Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m
Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1838.

Smallpox.—Since our last we have heard of no new case. Those who were at Mr. McCauley's are all doing well. The woman at Mr. Patterson's died on Monday morning. The Committee appointed by the Court are of opinion, that no new case should occur, (and none is expected, as all who were presumed liable to take the disease, have been vaccinated), the road can be safely opened within ten days, by having the hospital well cleansed.

Louisiana Elections.—Although the complete returns have not come to hand, there are sufficient to satisfy us, that ROBERT, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by 6 or 700 majority. It is also probable that the three members of Congress are Whigs, by which there will be a gain of one member, in the place of Gen. RILEY, republican, who from ill health, never took his seat. The Whig papers also claim a decided majority in the state legislature; but as they claim every thing doubtful, we must wait for better authority before we announce the fact.

"The Gazette speaks of Mr. BIDDLE, as a swindler, because he reissues the notes of the old Bank, and says every honest man cries shame against it. Well, those notes are worth as much or more than the specie, and no man is compelled to receive them. The Government issues its own shillings, and forces them upon the people. Which is the swindler, Mr. Biddle or the Government?"

The above is copied from the Observer and Reporter of Saturday last, the only paper that we have noticed, which has, by implication, attempted to justify the nefarious course, pursued by the Pennsylvania United States Bank, in re-issuing the notes of the old United States Bank, which had been taken up with funds placed in its hands as trustee. Will the Editor of the Observer, risk his legal reputation, by saying that such act is not *swindling* on the part of Mr. Biddle? Would there be less criminality in an Executor, who should with the funds of the testator, pay off a note previously issued by said testator, and afterwards put the note in circulation for his own benefit, than there has been in Mr. Biddle, in re-issuing the notes of the old United States Bank, after having been thus redeemed, for the benefit of the institution over which he presided? This question is seriously put to the talented Editor of the Observer, and upon its direct answer, much of his reputation as a lawyer, may depend. The slang, as to which is the swindler Mr. Biddle or the Government, is too stale. The Editor was well apprised, that by the cupidity of the banks—the forbearance of the Government from opposing the New York Merchants, who had suffered so severely from fire, and the immense amount required to carry on the operations against the Indians, and to protect the Northern frontier, that the Government was unable to meet the claims upon it. This was admitted in Congress; and the only honorable course the Government could have taken, has been pursued,—that of acknowledging the debt, and giving its note for the amount. It is unfair for men of talents, who are thoroughly informed, thus to attempt to mislead those less gifted or less enlightened; and they cannot fail to receive the gibes of their honest political friends who understand their motives.

Monday week, the sixth of August, will commence the general election for members to the Kentucky Legislature. The candidates for Fayette county are, WILLIAM RODES, HENRY CLAY, jr. JOHN CURD, LARKIN B. SMITH.

The prospect of a more cool, uninteresting election we have never witnessed. It is rarely we hear the subject mentioned. There is no democratic candidate in the field, and we feel very little interest in the result of the election, as the movements of the Pennsylvania banks will, in all probability settle the only question in which we were in the least excited. Notwithstanding this quiescence on the part of the democrats—notwithstanding the general calmness which pervades the country, one would be led by reading some of the terrific articles in the Whig papers, that the country was on the brink of a volcano—that the democrats were concocting some scheme, by which to overthrow the whigs at the next election. We request them not to be alarmed—and assure them there is no such matter contemplated.

When the democrats do act, they always do it openly. In our next we intend to give the address of the Republican members of Congress to the people of the United States, for which, we bespeak in advance, an attentive perusal.

The Globe which inserts the address, thus introduces it:

The Address of the Republican Members of Congress to the People of the United States.

The columns of the Globe are enriched to day by one of those pure and profound expositions of Democratic principles which have, from time to time, in the conflict of parties in this country, formed the rallying point of all the real friends of popular government. The luminous paper put forth by Mr. Madison in the crisis of '98, does not portray, with more truth, force, and beauty, the doctrines on which the Republicans of that era fixed their faith, than the address, which is now submitted to the people of the United States, develops the application of the same doctrine to the new state of things.

The unhesitating frankness with which the declaration of the principles and policy of the Republican party is made; the perfect unanimity with which it is adopted; and the pledge given for the maintenance of the government in the measures indicated, by the authority imparted to the committee to give the sanction of the Republican members by affixing their signatures, forms a perfect

contrast with the clandestine conduct of the Federal party in Congress. They had their meetings; organized a secret system to operate on the public mind; provided a mode of raising a secret service fund; established an executive committee; but made no declaration, nor did they authorize any promulgation in regard to the measures they seek to accomplish, by the success of the hidden machinations through which they hope to bring the government within their power. The public act to which the Federal concludes have given birth, is an announcement, without a name to it, that no Federal candidate will be nominated, with the consent of the Federal members of Congress, until the first Wednesday in December, 1839, and appointing that day for it. And this notification appears "authorized" in the National Intelligencer, but without a name. The reason why the members of Congress of the Federal party cannot appear publicly and vouch the objects they have in view, by an honest declaration, sanctioned by their names, is obvious. Although they have a common object, common feelings and principles, yet they dare not avow them, or be seen together as forming one party! How would Waddy Thompson of South Carolina look in the eyes of his constituents, seen linked in close embrace with Slade, the abolitionist. How would Mr. Adams and Mr. Preston appear, both laboring to break down a Republican Administration to install Federalism—the one cherishing every doctrine of the North abhorrent to the South—the other professing Southern opinions, but willing to commit them to their enemies for nurture.

This shows why the Opposition cannot act openly—why they love darkness rather than light.

The proclamation of Gov. Ritner, calling upon the Pennsylvania banks to resume the payment of specie, on or before the 13th August, is advertised to by the Observer of Saturday last, not in the most commendatory style. We presume the editor of that print had not given to his excellency's proclamation that attention it deserved, or he would have found much to approve.

A large majority of the Philadelphia banks had determined to resume the payment of specie on the first of August. This course was required by the constituents of Gov. Ritner; and however he may have been under the influence of Mr. Biddle's bank, he could not consent to lose their votes at the approaching election, without an effort to retain them. Hence, to accomplish that object, and at the same time to keep on good terms with Mr. Biddle, he issued his celebrated proclamation, attacking, with all the resources of a bank partizan, the General Government, and then requiring the Pennsylvania banks to resume on or before the thirteenth August—thirteen days after the banks themselves had resolved upon the measure!

When we commenced reading his excellency's proclamation, we thought he was sincere—that he had the power to compel their resumption, and intended to use it. But before we got through the doleful article, we found, that if the banks still failed to resume until the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he should then feel bound to recommend to that assembly, "the passage of such laws as may more effectively guard the future from the evils of the past."

What a ridiculous figure does the message cut among the state papers of this confederacy? Yet it shows one thing conclusively—that the great state of Pennsylvania is no longer to be humbugged by the banks.

"The 23d of August was the day fixed upon by the banks for holding a convention, to adopt measures for a speedy and simultaneous resumption." So says the Observer and Reporter; yet we should have supposed the editor had been in error for one month, but for the conclusion which he has drawn from this fact. It would seem strange to us, that the banks should 23 days after resumption hold a convention to adopt measures for a speedy resumption.

However, our only object in this article, is to respond to a query, put by our neighbor: Speaking of a resumption by the Kentucky banks he asks—"What good object could have been effected by a speedier resumption? Will our neighbor of the Gazette, who has been so loudly calling for it tell?"

In our plain way, we will state some good which might have resulted: It is within our knowledge, that many individuals to whom the banks were indebted, were compelled to pay as high as six per cent, to procure specie to meet their debts—their creditors refusing to take paper. Would not "a speedier resumption" have effected a good object in their case? That numerous cases of the kind have occurred, is well known to the community, and we presume the talented editor himself will not deny it.

We have never required banks to pay who were unable; but the banks in all the states have been declared by their partizan editors, as entirely solvent, and ready to resume when the other banks should do so. The banks of New York, even down to the Dry Dock bank, the one which gave the lead in suspension, have resumed—the banks of Massachusetts have resumed. Has any injury resulted to those communities from the resumption? On the contrary, have not all the neighborhoods where such resumption has taken place, been enlivened thereby, and a spur given to business unknown during the suspension. If such is not the fact, the spirit of the public journals, of both political parties, is no index on which to rely. It is true one solitary press, in New York, which had been bought by the United States bank for \$52,000, has ventured to say that the former activity in business has not been restored; and this article has been paraded by the presses opposed to resumption, to send the eyes of our honest citizens.

One word in your ear, neighbor—The Banks

in Pennsylvania will resume, as will those of all other states, which are able, and Governor Clark will be compelled, by public sentiment to issue his proclamation, requiring the Kentucky banks to "follow in the footsteps," unless the banks take the jockey word, and resume without his bidding.

We reluctantly insert, at the urgent request of a friend, from the Whig Banner, an article signed CANOON. Our opinion of the effect of such publications, has been expressed more than once, and we sincerely regret that others cannot view the matter in the same light we do. We say this much as an apology to readers for the admission of the article into the Gazette.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

"PHILADELPHIA, May 31st, 1838. "My Dear Sir—In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief, that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the banks until the policy of the government towards them was changed.

"The repeal of the specie circular by Congress, makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency. I rejoice very sincerely, at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government, by prompting what the banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union. With great respect yours, "N. BIDDLE. Hon. J. Q. Adams, Washington, D. C."

The etiquette and moral of this communication to Mr. Adams, at this period, is most extraordinary, who had previously pronounced the conduct of Mr. Biddle, from his own showing, of the re-issuing of his former redeemed notes, to be as criminal as that of counterfeiting the currency of the country, &c.

The so-called cry of the emperor of Banks, and committee men of speculators, put the blush upon common intelligence; the tendency and effects of which are demoralizing to the community at large.—When fiends and demagogues unite in destroying confidence between man and man—let us look the monster full in the face. Committee men, Biddle and the London Bankers, boldly dictating to the government the course they ought to pursue, in the establishment of a great banking institution, and advising the protection of a legal tender clause to the paper or notes they may issue, "fenced in by authority against factious demands," &c. and say they, "this is the kind of currency we colonists might have, then our credit might raise again upon a comparatively small metallic basis." This national, political currency, in utter disregard of the constitution, would dry up the mints, and enable the banks to speculate, and ship bullion into foreign countries, and feed our happy inhabitants with foreign potatoes and bread stuffs.—A union of foreigners, with banks and stockholders—juggling under my responsibility or liability, for the redemption of their notes, are, at all times, dangerous to the union of the people, and a republican form of Government. The wise and judicious legislature of New York, anticipating the nefarious proceedings of banks, and the power of those interested in their management, prohibited them, by law, from making dividends to their stockholders during the suspension of specie payments—an act of justice to themselves and the community. Legislators who feel all for banks and nothing for the people, as a matter of consequence, look to them to be rewarded again at the coming election. Continued legislation on banks—playing the game of open and shot, is producing a heavy tax on the community, and will cost the country more money than they are worth, and the late war we have had with Great Britain, &c.

Banks speculating on public lands, and cotton, with irredeemable notes, was an interference with the rights of individuals, and a great imposition upon the public Treasury. The wisdom of the specie circular, anticipated the work of pollution, and judiciously came forth to the protection of the settler and the emigrant a pre-emption right. The specie circular was not only in effect, but constitutionally repealed, by the suspension of all the banks, in 1837. Yet, says Biddle, "I now see, what until now I have not seen? I feel and rejoice sincerely—I see my way as clear as Bonaparte—I will be Dictator—if not Usurper to Government."

Albert Gallatin, by punctilious observers, is said to be a man of age and experience, of foreign education and feelings, a financier suited to the wants of a people, willing to be traded to death, by the management of one great institution, presented to Congress by the London Bankers. The cloven foot will show itself. Biddle told us after the suspension, his foreign debts should be a matter of first consideration, in his Princeton literary and political address, &c. agreeable to the London stock jobbers, advocating the use of money for all purposes and conspiracies, calculated to overthrow this republic, &c.

The trio recommended should have monuments erected, instead of \$25,000 silver plate for his table—a simple bonus for a foreign agent, they owe an aggregate in December last of \$22,003,272 98, together with a large amount of post notes sold at twelve months after date. It is therefore emphatically a foreign institution. Do not banks combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together, not to resume specie payments, and to fulfil their charter stipulations? The country is inundated with banks. Legislators who are sworn to support the constitution, seem to have forgotten that it recognizes nothing but gold and silver

as the currency of the country. Is it not an infringement, for them to make banks and support them, unworthy of trust and confidence? Are no people to remain idle spectators under all circumstances, regardless of protecting the poor, the pensioner, and the honor of their country? Judging from the past, we do not expect much from the deliberations of bank officers, and connections of creditors and speculators. The time is arriving, when such conduct, fraught with evil consequences, will no longer be tolerated.

It is not Governor Ritner, but the people of Pennsylvania, finding Biddle willing to wait for the second cotton crop, compel him to issue his proclamation.—"I, therefore, by virtue of that enjoyment of the constitution, which requires the governor of this state, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and for the purposes aforesaid, do hereby require all the banks in this commonwealth, on or before the thirteenth day of August next ensuing the date hereof, to resume and continue the redemption of their respective notes, bills and other obligations, in gold and silver coin, according to the true intent and meaning of their charters. Trust in the laws, have confidence in the institutions, and sustain the high credit and character of your glorious commonwealth."

More sophistry and sycophancy never was presented to the American people, than we read in this proclamation. A presumptuous attempt to discredit his government, to get an apology for banks who have kept the public funds, and violated the laws of his own state, under his own eyes and superintendence, near fifteen months by his own showing.

From Mexico.—Accoun's from Mexico state that another ultimatum has been presented by the French to the Mexican Government, declaring that, if their claims were not met in twenty days, counting from the 13th day of June, (i. e. by the 3d of July,) they would, after that, make an attack on Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The French Government has changed the terms of the blockade, and directed that all vessels except men of war and British packets, shall be made prizes of, immediately on their appearance on the Mexican coast.

The United States sloop of war Natchez, on the receipt of this intelligence, got under weigh and cruized in the track of vessels bound to Mexico to apprise them of the circumstances.

American citizens are said to be treated with respect and attention in Mexico. New York Post.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The last accounts state that the city of Guatemala was captured on the 21st Feb. by a General Carrera, a rebellious chief, at the head of 2000 men, and evacuated on the 30th, on account of the appearance of troops from the old city of Guatemala. In this affair, the Vice President of the Republic, Salazar, was killed. Nicaragua and Honduras have separated from the federation, and Carrera remains at the head of five thousand men, ready to take San Salvador—ll.

MARRIED.—On the 17th inst, Thomas B. WARFIELD, Esq. of this city, to Miss ALICE, daughter of T. D. Canineal, Esq. of Cincinnati.

DIED.—By Lightning, on the 20th inst, Mr. JOHN S. HART, son of Mrs. Eleanor Hart, formerly of this city, now of Louisville, in the 34th year of his age. Mr. H. was found under a tree near his own dwelling, long known as Fowler's Garden. The tree bore evident marks of having been struck by lightning, and a vivid flash had been observed about two hours before the body was discovered. The marks upon Mr. H.'s body were such, as to satisfy all of the cause of his death, and a Coroner's inquest was deemed unnecessary, his urbane and gentlemanly deportment had attached to him all with whom he was intimate. A most amiable young widow survives him, whose deprivation of an affectionate mate will be lamented by her numerous friends.

In Winchester, on the 21st inst, of Consumption, DAVID DUVALL, about 21 years of age.

In Clarke county, on the 12th inst, Mrs. MARY LICKY, aged 81, consort of Mr. Nathan Licky.

In this city on Sunday last, THOMAS M. LICKY, infant son of Col. Francis M'Leary.

A CARD. There are, at this time, between twenty and thirty barrels which have been sent off with Blue Lick Water, and which now remain scattered through the country, to my great injury. This is, therefore, to give notice, that hereafter, when I part with a barrel of water, there must be deposited, in addition to the price of the water, Five Dollars, which shall be repaid on the return of the barrel. D. BRADFORD.

A FRESH SUPPLY will be received THIS DAY. Lexington, July 26, 1838.—10-2t

Executor's Sale. WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th day of August next, at the late residence of ALEXANDER WALKER, deceased, on the Georgetown Turnpike road, about one mile from the city limits of Lexington, all the property of said decedent, consisting of a valuable

TRACT OF LAND, 58 ACRES, and the GROWING CROPS; 6 or 8 head of HORSES; 1 sucking MULE; several COWS and CALVES; about 30 head of HOGS; all the HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE; FARMING IMPLEMENTS and 1 horse CART, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under Ten Dollars, Cash; over Ten Dollars, on credit of 90 days, with approved security, in all cases except the Land, for which one half will be required in hand and the balance in one and two years, equal payments. The title retained until the last payment is made. In no case the property purchased at this sale to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. DAVID MEMURTRY, Exr.

July 25, 1838.—30-1ts

TO PAINTERS & BUILDERS. 100 KEGS sup. Pittsburgh WHITE LEAD. 100 BBLs. LINSEED OIL, (from Pleasant Hill), just received on consignment and will be sold low for cash. BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, July 23, 1838.—30-3t

Exchange Hotel CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders. It has been fitted up and furnished in the best manner. The BAR will be supplied with SUPERIOR WINES and LIQUORS, the TABLE with the best VIANDTS, the market affords, and every effort of the subscriber, his mother and family, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests. THOMAS P. HART. June 26, 1838.—30-14t

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. Medical Department. AT a meeting of the Trustees held this day, Dr. N. R. SMITH, of Baltimore was unanimously elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Aware of the responsibilities in making this appointment, the Trustees have pleasure in announcing to the public, the selection of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is already eminently distinguished both as a practitioner and teacher in his profession.—The faculty is thus completely made up, and at no period of the history of this valuable Department of Transylvania, has it been so thoroughly prepared for imparting the substantial practical principles of Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, and all the tributary branches to a comprehensive course of Medical instruction.

T. A. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Lexington, July 2, 1838.

The Medical Lectures in Transylvania Medical School will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November next. FACULTY. Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. DUNLEY, M. D., Professor, and J. M. BENT, M. D. Adjunct Professor. Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Late of the University of Maryland and formerly of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy, by ROBERT PETER, M. D.

Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The entire course in this school costs the sum of one hundred and five dollars. In addition, the matriculation fee, which entitles the pupil to use the very extensive library, is five dollars. The Dissection ticket is ten dollars, and may be taken or omitted, at pleasure. The Graduation fee, twenty dollars. By order of the Faculty, J. M. BUSH, Dean. Lexington, July 14, 1838.—30-1t

N. B. The notes of all solvent banks in the State, in which the students may reside, will be taken at par.

NOTICE. I HEREBY forewarn any and every person from trading for a note of hand given by myself to Benjamin G. Bank for forty dollars, as the services of Attorney, for which said note was given him, have never been rendered, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. The date of the note, I believe, is on or about the 10th inst.

GRANDISON LYNCH. Fayette co. July 20, 1838.—30-3t

A CARD. FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweller), RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS AND WATCHES of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS AND JEWELRY—ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop. N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale. Lexington, June 23, 1838.—30-3m

DURHAM CATTLE. THE Subscriber has been engaged for several years in rearing this desirable and valuable breed of Cattle. His farm being overstocked will offer for sale, at Public Auction, during the time of holding our next Agricultural Fair, (in September or October) about 70 HEAD, young and old, of both sexes; among which are many as fine bred animals as any in the United States. Due notice will be given of the time and place of sale. Pedigrees will be published shortly. LOTT PUGH, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1838.—26-5th Grz

POCKET BOOK LOST. ON MONDAY the 16th inst. between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and on the road from Nicholasville to Lewis's Ferry was lost by John M. Hewett, of Lexington, A FAIR LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing as far as recollects, upwards of \$70 in small notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and other papers of value to the owner. The finder would be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. John W. Trumbull, grocer, of Lexington, or with John M. Hewett, at Dr. Graham's in Harrodsburgh. Harrodsburgh, 17th July, 1838.—29-3t

LOOK HERE. I WILL give DRY GOODS in exchange for 1000 pair coarse YARN SOCKS; 500 " fine do do. 5000 Yards White, Blue, and Plaid LINEN—SEY and coarse Blue JEANS. If the articles are delivered by the 1st of Sept. All persons wishing to dispose of the above articles, will call immediately. T. N. GAINES. N. B. It is now time to go Eastward, and my customers will please call and settle up immediately, by Cash. T. N. GAINES. July 12, 1838.—28t

MUSTARD SEED. A LIBERAL price will be given for it. Apply at the Yellow House on High street, 4th door below Upper street, to N. BURROWS. Or at the Store, North corner of the Market House, of Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-7w

WINES, BRANDY, &c. 125 DOZ. BOTTLES MADEIRA—superior dry brands. 50 doz. Cognac & Champagne BRANDY. 20 do. OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, 20 do. HOLLAND GIN. Just received by BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD. June 25, 1838.—26-3t

WINES. 150 DOZ. BOTTLES—various brands 25 DEMIJONS, do do 5 QRS. CASIS—Clay, Harrison and Mail brands. Just received direct from Madeira. BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, June 27, 1838.—26-3t Reporter insert.

FASHIONABLE Boot and Shoe Store, No. 35, Main Street, Lexington, Ky. nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel. R. OWENS. LATE of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, HALF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, from the manufacturing establishment of Jous Waro, of Philadelphia, which he will sell low. He also manufactures Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES to order. He keeps none but the best Eastern workmen; therefore, his customers may rely upon having their work done well and fashionably. Call and see. Lexington, July 13, 1838.—23-3t

HORACE E. DIMICK'S CABINET WAREROOM. No. 6, Jordan's Row, Lexington, Kentucky. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price. For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the large advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsters. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable. HORACE E. DIMICK. Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-4t

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. EXTRA CLASS NO. 16, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 15, 1838. 10 PRIZES OF \$2,000. SCHEDULE. 1 Prize of \$10,000 10 Prs. of \$200 1 do 10,000 76 do 100 1 do 3,000 56 do 50 1 do 2,088 112 do 30 10 do 2,000 112 do 20 10 do 400 3,240 do 10 10 do 300 15,400 do 5 Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 42, FOR 1838. To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 21, 1838. 50 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS! Fifteen drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 tickets!—About one Prize to a Blank!—one fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two drawn Numbers!

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$35,295 50 Prs. of \$220 1 do 10,515 50 do 200 1 do 5,000 60 do 100 1 do 4,000 60 do 150 1 do 3,000 60 do 120 1 do 2,500 60 do 100 1 do 2,250 60 do 60 1 do 2,000 60 do 50 1 do 1,750 120 do 40 1 do 1,600 120 do 30 1 do 1,500 120 do 25 1 do 1,400 120 do 20 1 do 1,300 1,770 do 12 1 do 1,250 7,080 do 10 1 do 1,200 8,750 do 8 50 do 1,000 8,850 do 6 50 do 250 Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 43, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Patterson, N. J. on Wednesday, July 25, 1838. 20 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS!! SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$20,000 155 Prs. of \$100 1 do 5,000 63 do 50 1 do 3,000 63 do 40 1 do 2,500 126 do 30 1 do 1,526 126 do 20 20 do 1,000 3,780 do 10 20 do 500 23,436 do 5 20 do 250 Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 44, FOR 1838. To be drawn Saturday, July 28, 1838. GRAND SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$30,000 88 Prs. of \$150 1 do 10,000 63 do 100 1 do 7,000 63 do 80 1 do 5,000 63 do 70 1 do 4,000 63 do 60 1 do 3,000 126 do 50 1 do 2,165 126 do 40 25 do 1,000 3,654 do 20 50 do 500 23,436 do 10 50 do 200 Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, Lexington, Ky.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington, July 1, 1838.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
830 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Tison, mouth of the Chienich.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1839.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.
600 barrels of pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
830 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

At St. Louis, Missouri.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4100 pounds of good hard soap
3000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river,
120 barrels of pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.
940 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
230 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1839.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, of the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.
180 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
160 bushels of new white field beans
2610 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
10 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste Marie.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
100 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.
120 barrels of pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At New-York.
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At Baltimore.
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At Baltimore.
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At Baltimore.
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At Baltimore.
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

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The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cart, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CART, Jr.
J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Cart, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.
Nov. 18, 1838.—47-4f.

UPHOLSTERING!
Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATPASSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-4f.

Shell Combs Repaired,
opposite the Post Office.

Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-4f.

Notice.
I SHALL apply to the President and Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky to renew a Certificate for one share of Stock in my name in said Bank, the original of which has been lost or mislaid.

SABRET OFFUTT.
May 24, 1838.—28-3m*

CANDY'S TAVERN.
(LATE M'CRACKEN'S)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD.
Bed Rooms Comfortable.
HORSES.
WELL ATTENDED TO.

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—16-4f.

KEUNTKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
No. 38, West Main street,
Corner of Main-Cross street,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
[Successor to Bain & Ton.]
HAS now in successful operation his new-angled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;
with every variety of
Fur and Silk Hats.
He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.
He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felts—they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just Received.
Lexington, June, 1838.—23-4f

Tomato Medicine;

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

IS sold by Geo. W. Norton, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. Robert Carter, " "
Daniel Bradford, " "
Grant & Wilson, " "
Wethers & Lammie, Cynthia " "
J. D. Thomas, Leesburgh, " "
A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling, " "
David A. Russell, Danville, " "
T. S. Barkley & Co., Paris, " "
Applications for Agencies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Western part of North Carolina and Virginia, may be made to
WM. C. BELL, GENL. AGENT.
Lexington, June 7, 1838.—23-4f.

NOTICE.
I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,
Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-4f.

WOOL CARDING, &C.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE.
N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.
May 3, 1838.—18-4f.

NEW GOODS.
RAINEY & FERGUSON
INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening, at their old stand, No. 46, Main street, a splendid assortment of

English, French, India and DOMESTIC Dry Goods,
SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SALES.

Super Plaid English Straw BONNETS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, a large stock and every variety. Also, a handsome assortment of

WALL PAPER:
INGRAIN, SCOTCH & KIDDERMINSTER CARPETING.
On hand, 5,000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY, suitable for the Southern trade. They will take in exchange for Goods, clean washed Wool.

Lexington, April 27, 1838.—18-3m

Dissolution.
THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY.
GEO. CHAMBLIN.
Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-4f.

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE
FROM LEXINGTON TO MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MCNATHY, Agent.
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-4f.

CABINET MAKING.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-4f.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.
A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front.
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-4f.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CATCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his line,
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former partners of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and begs by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1837.—51-4f.

Light House
THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. SPRAWLING Wilson for collection, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will hereafter be carried on by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.
Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-4f.

STRAY HORSE.

GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse.
4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode; inclines to pace or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little side when rode fast; head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stable in Lexington, or at my house.

MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-4f.

Notice.
I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. Cart & Cook, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. Fleming, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, And have entered into partnership under the name of CART & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CART, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, AND TURF REGISTER,
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. N. TRUMBULL.
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. ept. 15, 1836.—55-4f.

DR. CROSS
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Court house, next door to Gen. Combs's office.

July 19, 1837, 22-4f.

JABEZ BEACH.
A Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836.—55-4f.

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company
Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings, L. Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and the various kinds of Vessels of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves, employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, THO. C. O'REAR, H. H. TIMBERLAKE, A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

ALBAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
Lex., May 7, 1838.—21-4f.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with despatch and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithship, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.—53-4f.

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.
TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA;
SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Chesapeake, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-4f.

SEGUNE'S ACOSTIC DROPS;

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUNE, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after his experience of twenty years in the application of his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities, or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from cold; and this medicine being intended to act particularly in such cases, has been successful in many cases just in that proportion. There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service in factories, the firing of cannon, &c.; and of many such we have extensive experience. But Dr. S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large majority of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause.

In all cases, either recent or of long standing, whether in the young or aged, the medicine will exert a happy influence, and the greatest relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after every other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Being composed entirely of vegetables of the most innocent description, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained that it will produce any ill effects, or result from its use. The following directions, strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief:

DIRECTIONS.
First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear which has become hard; and if so, use an injection of soap and warm water; or, if necessary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn, which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops in the ear, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning. The soap and water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.
London, August 27, 1830.
This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Segune intimately for some years. His character, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is unquestionable, and I can bear witness to the great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops by those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical preparation on which the most perfect reliance could not be placed.

WM. BECKWITH, JR.
Prebend of Westminster Abbey, London, June, 1832.

Dr. Joseph Segune having imparted to me the secret of his composition known as the Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in recommending it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects, but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness arising from cold.

Signed, J. TAYLOR, M. D.
THOS. DAVIE, M. D.
J. ABERNETHY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.
To Dr. S. Segune.

Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in informing you of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops, in effecting a cure of the deafness under which I have labored for the last eight years. I believe the deprivation of my hearing was caused by cold taken after an attack of fever, which left me in a condition in which you saw me some months since. I have now completely regained my hearing after using three bottles. I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WILSON.
London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars.

Wade Park, Somerset, May 7, 1836.
Dr. J. Segune.—Your Acoustic Drops have effected a cure on my son, who was deaf during the past winter, fallen into the neighborhood of the while skating, the cold produced a partial deafness in one ear, and almost total in the other. We have applied but two bottles, and find him so much benefited, that I am induced to send for a dozen, in order to distribute among some of my tenants, as well as to continue their use in my son's case. Please deliver them to the bearer, John Simons, who is provided with money to pay for them.

With great respect,
HAMPTON WADE.
Manchester, June 10, 1836.

I have used Dr. Segune's Acoustic Drops in my practice with great success. I consider it more universally successful than any medicine for the cure of deafness that ever came under my observation. I know nothing of its composition.

HENRY GALE, M. D.
[TRANSLATION.]
Lisbon, January, 1817.

Dr. Joseph Segune submitted to me his medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved to me that it is a good preparation for the purpose. Dr. Segune's private character is such as must entitle him to the greatest respect and confidence wherever he is known.

LOPEZ FIGANIERE,
Pres't Medical Academy, NOTICES OF CURE.

Mrs. SARAH HARNCASTLE, of Islington, afflicted with deafness, said to have been caused by the discharge of a gun near her ear, was permanently cured by the use of one bottle.

GEORGE HEARSTEN, of Paddington, was early subject to a discharge from one ear, which resulted in total deafness on that side. The use of two bottles has restored his hearing, so that no inconvenience results. He continues its use.

RICHARD THOMPSON